MEXICO.

Return of Prosident Juarez-The Advan-tages of Rallroads-Press Discussions-Congressional Matters-Governor Baz's Departure for the United States-The Object

of His Visit—Romero's Retirement Again
Spokes Of—General Amnesty Law.
City of Mexico, Sept. 29, 1869.
After several days of recreation and conviviality
at Puebla, commencing with the ceremonies of the
spening of the railroad to Puebla, the dedication of the new monument to Zaragoza, and the several banquets and balls, the President and Cabinet returned to this capital, having braved the dangers of assassination and too much wine, and have already entered upon the arduous task of governand the delicate one of giving a proper direc tion to the legislation of more than two hundred

The success of the Puebla branch within the time to which the Mexico and Vera Cruz Company had limited itself for its completion, is largely due to American energy and business tact, In the absence from Mexico of Messrs. Crawley and Frazer, the control and direction of the work was committed to your fellow countryman, Mr. Thomas Braunin, whose aged parents, now residing on Staten Island, will be gratified to hear that their son has in as well as in Chile, contributed so succes fully to the introduction of railroad improvements ently insurmountable obstacles threatened to make the promise made to the last Congress by the company unfulfilled; but Anglo-Saxon will and business capacity conquered even the elements, and we now leave Mexico at cleven A. M., after a half day's and find ourselves safely at Puchla before It is supposed that measures will be at once taken to commence the completion tween Apizaco and Paso del Macho. nce the completion of the line be-

The persistent attacks which several prominent leaders of the opposition have made upon this com pany have recently been turned upon the American intmen from the government, recently made an trips of the 16th ult. It is rumored, even, that an attempt will be made or is being made to organize a sort of bastard, anti-American issue in Congress, but there is reason to suppose that all honorable men in the country will see the propriety of puting their heel upon such a measure at once. Good men, who sincerely love their country, and who are alarmed by the diminished revenues of the government and the grave prospect now threat-caing of their not reaching ten millions during the present Sical year, are cassing about for some leaven which shall give new life to the nation and fill her Treasury. Many are hoping that it may be found in the construction of railroids and the consequent introduction of capital, and an increased wealth of the people resalting from the facility and cheapness with which the products of the country may be delivered at the coast for shipment to foreign countries.

introduction of capital, and an increased weakin of the people resulting from the facility and cheapness with which the products of the country may be delivered at the coast for shipment to foreign countries.

The opposition press, in its strange madees, seems disposed to strengthen itself by making an anti-foreign issue, ye. without boldly inserting it as a plank in their platform. An opposition paper mas an editorial this morning ensuted "there is no theirty," and lays special blame upon Ar. ignisias, amister of Governacion for the execution of lear. The government takes the view that the law passed by the last Congress suspending the habeas corpus authorized his execution even over the Amparo. The opposition has stituat the constitution is superior to the acts or mays of the legislative body, and that consequently a trial by his ferlows was guaranteed by the former instrument to laar. Mr. Acosta, the assessor of the minitary, commanding, has been removed from office. This is too person accused of cruelty in the case of lbar and others. It is now discovered that he is not a hawyer and consequently could not properly hold the office.

Aresolution was adopted in Congress yesterday afternoon requiring the secretary of State to report upon the causes of companint which the Mexican avernment has a measures which had been adopted in order to obtain proper reparation. Mr. Zarate, one of the singlers of the resolution, supported it by saying that Mexico had seen her national dignity deeply wounded, among other things, by the recent act of April 7, when the forces of Guatemia pursued Mr. Rufino Barrios, violating the &case of sang egnitionan upon this iterritory and shamefully flogging some of the Mexican authorities. The resolution was introduced to the Mexican berritory by burning the house of sang egnitionan upon the iterritory and shamefully flogging some of the Mexican authorities. The resolution was approved. Another resolution was introduced to the shall be seen adopted in a previous letter, Mr. Buz was removed nection with him is not a blind to cover up ulterio.

the whole aftair which has recently occurred in connection with him is not a blind to cover up ulterior purposes. It will be recollected that the last Congress appropriated several thousand dollars for secret service.

The opposition insists that peace is not re-established throughout the republic, citing several States in which revolutionary bands are rampant. The opposition Nacional, an administration organ, has a long correspondence this morning from San Luis Potost, giving an account of the Busanamente revolution which broke out in that State six days since, and for the moment with great success. You may be informed inter of its result. Take from that correspondence the following:—

At the moment that Colonel Pedro Marcias rose in Salado, the government ordered his persecution and placed in Matebual 300 infrantry and Bry cavairy. Although Colonel Ordinas followed up Marcias closely, still he was unable to bring on an engagement with him as an passed over into the States of Coshnila and Nuevo Leon. The dovernor of San Luis addressed Governors of these States in regard to the matter and was refused permission to follow him into these States, in the meantime at Salado the people were entrapped, as in which was refused permission to following but Ordenson At the moment that State in regard to the matter and was refused permission to following that the meantime at Salado the people were entrapped, as in very constant of the second of t

and leaders.

A tologram published in the morning paper, signed by Secretary Mejus, informs the public in arddition to the above orders to Sarranaga:—General Pedro Martines was ordered to proceed from Zuis, in the State of Tamanipas, to assist in putting down the revolution, and General Tolentino was also ordered to contitute all possible and with his cavalry. Meanwhile the Bustamente band and leaders have Jound a temporary asylum in Nuevo Leon and Coahulia. eon and Coahulla. This community are awaiting the result with great

anxiety.

The builetin of the Fourth military division, in a late issue, contained the following:—"It has just become known that D. Placedo Vega is in the Ranch of La Palma, with Guillermo Verga and five or six Americans. We suppose that said Ranch is situated to the North of Sinaioa, between Canacan and Mogorito."

Mocorito."

Rumors are again prevailing of the contemplated removal of Mr. Romero from the Cablinet. Some of the city papers have political out Mr. Iglesias, the present kinister of Justice, as the one who is likely to succeed him in charge of the Treasury. As this rumor has been repeated so often it is wiser perhaps to await its confirmation.

It appears that, unlike that of his comrades, the recent execution of Mr. Ibar, is not forgotien. Al-

It appears that, unlike that of his contrades, the recenit execution of Mr. Ibar, is not forgotien. Atthough a citizen, he was tried and convicted by a mining court. His attorneys plead the insufficiency of the court, demanding trial before a civil courc, which was demed. In the absence of Judge Morcio, who was at Puebla, Judge Guerrero granted an amparo, involving a suspension of sentence, but by an order received by telegraph from Puebla, where the officers of the government then were, Mr. Ibar was snot. Judge Guerrero has since protested against the disregard of his judicial decision, and has presented the case to the Supreme Court of the mation.

Canto arrived on the 22d at Allenda, well escorted. Canto arrived on the Land Particle of the Control of the Canto City.

Messrs. Madrid and Arrofitz, the parties implicated in the recent sealed paper fraud, have been arrested in Acapulco and will be brought back to Mexico under guard for trial.

The following has appeared in the Sigio XIX:—

MINERTY. Nuns, Lamacona and

Munor have presented to the Congress of the lowing proposed law:—
ARTOLE L.—General amnesty is conceded lowing proposed law:

ARTIOLE 1.—disensal amnesty is conceded to all persons who, until the publication of the present law in the capital of the rapublic, may have been quity of infidelity to the country, of sedition, conspiracy and all ortimes of a political order, and the property of sedition, conspiracy and all ortimes of a political order, and the present state, and the legal procedures that may be carried out against them, will be immediately put at perfect liberty, and all the judicial inquiries trials or processes that may be ordered for the said crimes will be superseded.

ART. 5. The present sancesty preserves the rights of private individuals of reclaiming the damages and injuries that may have been improper, and preserves the right of the nation to exact accounts of the administration of public properties and to hold the pardoned civily are crimically responsible for crimes of the common order.

ART. 5.—Military on and perquisities of which they have been legally depth ed.

ART. 5.—All the pecuniary possibles imposed are remitted, except those that have been almost and proquelation of which they have been legally depth; ed.

ART. 5.—All the property in the condition in which they were found, provided that at its date of the publication of this law one-third has not been alconiated, and without any further charge than that of the expenses caused by their detention up to date.

—The executive in regulating the present law in localization by that he executive in regulating the present law in localization and the executive in regulating the present law in localization and the executive in regulating the present law in localization and the executive in regulating the present law in localization and the executive may be a caused by their detention up to date.

—The executive in regulating the present law in localization and the executive in regulating the present law in localization and the executive much of the executive in regulating the present law in localizating will in reservation and the executive a

to date.

ART. 6.—The executive in regulating the present law in accordance with the use of the constitutional faculities will be the proper periods during which the pardoned should present themselves and will designate the public authorities and functionaries who should receive them both in the country and

sbroad.

AET. 7.—The individuals who from failing to present themselves in due time may be excluded from the favor which the present law grants cannot be judged nor punished except by the competent judicial authorities and in no case by the laws of the Sith of January and 16th of August, 1852, which are declared positively aboulabed since the restoration of constitutional

MOSBY AND BOYD.

Interview with the Ex-Rebel Leader-His Account of the Recent Trouble with a Car-pet-Bagger-How General Cauby Appointed Sheriffs-The Duello Not Acceptable to Boyd-Mosby's Opinion of Reconstruction-Boyd's Story-Why He Did Not Fight-The General Feeling and Impression of the

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1869. The quiet, sleepy little village of Warrenton, Va., is the last place in the world where you would expect to find duellists and duelling. Before the war it was a place of some business pretensions. especially during court week, but just now it seems as if it were under the influence of a perpetual Sun day. There is so little to contribute to excitement and everybody you meet is so civil withal, that it must require considerable effort to make the "angry passions rise." But even Warrenton has had its ensation. It would hardly bave been noticed in New York, but here it set everybody by the ears, as much as the late war between the bulls and bears in Wall street did the country.

Previous to the war duels were not novelties in

Virginia, but there was such a splendid opportunity for shooting and killing from 1860 to 1864 that the amusement has been at a discount ever since. Still the "code" is the recognized thing among the gentlemen of the Old Dominion—those "to the manner born"—who have grievances to redress or differences to seitle. Your "carpet-bagger" bringing the customs of his section with him has no time to go through the formalities of a duel, but will "settle" on the spot after the most approved style of the prize ring. The Virginia gentleman prefers the old method,

In a village like Warrenton, which, in respect to gossip, is like every other village, anything like a duel, even between two ordinary individuals, would naturally excite interest. But when Colonel Jack Mosby nappens to be one of the principals and an ex-federal colonel named Boyd the other, the affair grows in interes far beyond the limits of Warrenton, or even of Fanquier county. With a view to ascertain the origin of the difficulty I stepped into Colonel Mosby's law office to-day, and after introducing myself and making known my business I was cordially received by the celebrated partisan leader. I found him sitting in a small room in a building opposite the prin-cipal notel of the village, looking more like a young country parson than a dashing cavalry colonel or s hot-headed duellist. His pantaloons were tucked inside his boots, but otherwise his dress indicated taste and neatness. His hair was cut short, and his beardiess face and gental, lively manner, make him look much younger than he really is. On the table before him a number of papers, pamphlets and books were scattered; but the most prominent object was a six-barrelled Coit's army revolver, loaded and ready six-barrelled Coit's army revolver, loaded and ready for instant use. In a couple of bookcases around the room were enough books to constitute a decent law library for a country lawyer. On the mautel-piece were several specimens of different varieties of marbie found in this neighborhood, and for which Mosb/ is the agent. The other furniture of the room was scanty, that is for a lawyer's office; but I presume Mosby has nad worse quarters.

Colonel Mosby commenced the conversation by informing me in a somewhat jocular manner that he had once captured a couple of Herath correspondents during the war; but he found them good fellows, and treated them well. Having little time and less disposition to listen to war reminiscences, 1 sad:—

lows, and treated them well. Having little time and less disposition to listen to war reminiscences, I said:—
"Colonel Mosby, what was the origin of the dimculty between tolonel Boyd and yourself?"
Mossy—Well, I will tell you; and I am glad to do so, because I suppose people outside will think that It arose out of political differences, which it did not. I had and have nothing peison all against Colonel Boyd. He was sent here last April by General Camby to act as sheriff of Faquier county. It was soon discovered that his bond was worthless, those who had signed it not being worth anything. There was a meeting of the memoers of the bar here relative to the subject. At this meeting a memorial addressed to General Camby was draw up and adopted. It set forth the fact that Colonel Boyd had falled to give a satisfactory bond, and that the memadopted. It set forth the hact that Colonel Boyd had failed to give a satisfactory bond, and that the members of the bar felt it to be their duty in the interest of their clients to protest against Colonel Boyd's performing the duties of sherin without giving bond. I was selected to carry the memorial to General Canby, which I did.

CORRESPONDENT—What did General Canby say to you?

Mosny—He said he would look into the matter; adosts—ne said the world look into the matter; but instead of doing so he sent Colonet Lee nere to institute an investigation into an alleged conspiracy among the members of the bar of this place to deleat the reconstruction laws.

Commession — Was there a conspiracy for that purposes?

racy among the members of the bar of this place to deteat the reconstruction laws.

Correspondent—Was there a conspiracy for that purpose?

Moley—Not a bit of it. We had no more notion of interfering with the reconstruction laws than you have. We simply wanted a man for sheriff who would not run away with the revenues of the county or if he did run away we wanted to have some bondsmen that had something to take hold of.

Correspondent—Were Colonel Boyd's bondsmen persons of property?

Mosey—No; they had nothing. I believe that altogether they did not pay more than minety cents internal revenue tax. So you can judge how much property they had. One of them named Cannon applied to be released from the bond shortly after Boyd qualified.

Correspondent—Why did he do that?

Mosey—Weil, Camon is the editor of a little paper here called the Synthey. Colonel Boyd went to him and said:—"Cannon, if you go om my bond I'll give you the advertising patronage of the sheriff's office." Cannon agreed to this, and became one of Boyd's scenifices. Cannon soon discovered, however, that Boyd had no advertising, and no patronage of any sort, and so he petitioned to be released. Correspondent—Then it was a sort of a bargain between Boyd and Cannon for their mutual benefit. Mosey—Frecisely. The matter came up in court before Judge this. He decided that the bond was worthless and Cannon was released. What do you think Canby did? He appointed Colonel Boyd over again without any bond at all, although we told him we would be suitsfield if he would detail General McKibben or any other regular army officer to act as sheriff, becalise their commission would be some security.

Oorksprondent—Lead Cannon would be some security.

as sheriff, becabse their commission would be some security,
Correspondent—Did General Canby assign any reason for appointing Boyd over again?
Mosry-No, he did not. I don't like to question a man's motives, but it was a little singular that Canby should hang on to this man Boyd when he knew he had no bond and was inscirent besides.
Correspondent—You don't mean to intimate that there was any corrupt purpose on the part of General Canby?
Mosry-Weil, it looks as if there was something wrong. I think Canby is the Fagin of the business and 18yd is the Artful Dodger.
Here Colonel Mosby laughed, whether at the idea of his being well up in Dickens' "Oliver Twist," or at the respective roles of General Canby and Colonel Boyd was not apparent.
Correspondent—Well, how does the case stand now?

Mossy—Colonel Boyd is still sheriff, but he has given no bond. He has, however: "farmed out" the office to Mr. Hume, who was sheriff here before the

given no bond. He has, however "farmed out" the office to Mr. Hume, who was sheriff here before the war.

Correspondent—What do you mean by "farming out the office ?!"

Mosby—Mr. Hume can't take the "fron-clad," but Boyd can. Hume gives Boyd \$500 for the privilege of acting as sheriff. Boyd signs the write, but Hume does the work and gets the perquisites or fees. That's what we call "farming out."

Correspondent—Is that a common thing here? Mosby—I es; it's done with nearly every office. It's the effect of the "fron-clad," Here's one of my boys, Chilton, who is Commonwealth autorney for his county. He gave some fellow a couple of nundred dollars to take the "fron-clad" for him, and he fills the office.

Correspondent—Is General Camby aware of this "parming out" business?

Mosby—Of coarse he is. I tell you it's done all over Virginis by the men whom Camby appoints to fill the offices.

fill the offices.

Coursespondent—How did all this difficulty about Colonel Boyd's bond lead to the correspondence about the duel?

Mosay—I took a very active part in having

Colonel Boyd's bond broken, and when the matter was up in court I pronounced it a Peter Funk affair, and gave it as my opinion that Boyd came here to swindle the county. I was also employed as counse to collect a bill of over \$400 which Colonel Boyd owed a lady in Washington named Miss Builth for board or rent. He said I was persecuting him. One day I was coming in from the country and happened to meet Colonel Boyd on the road. I spoke to him in a friendly way, for I had nothing personal against him, when he turned his horse sround and said, "Colonel Mosby, if you don't stop interfering with my business I will make it a personal matter with you." I said, "You can do so as soon as you please, and in any manner or at any time." He then said, "Mosby, if you will go with me to Pennsylvania I will prove you to be a damned nighway robher." I replied that I would hold him responsible for those words when he got to town.

Connegrooner—Why didn't you fight it on the road?

Mossy—Weil, I don't think that it is quite the thing

road?

Mosny—Well, I don't think that it is quite the thing
for two gentiemen who have served as colonels of
cavalry to make bruisers of themselves. Besides,
Colonel Boyd is a man of about 175 pounds and very
athietic, while I don't weigh over 125 pounds. He
could have crushed me in a fist fight like an egg

shell.
CORRESPONDENT—On what terms did you agree to fight?
MOSRY—At ten paces, with Coit's army revolver. nght?

Mosny—At ten paces, with Coit's army revolver, the parties to advance as close as they pleased after the word was given to fire, and keep firing until all the barries were emptied.

Correspondent—If the thing had come off some-body would have been hurt. I suppose?

Mosny—It would have settled the sheriff business, I think. I am a pretty good shot with an army pistol.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you keep that thing on the table all the time? (pointing to the Colt's revolver

Cornespondent—Do you keep that thing on the table all the time? (pointing to the Colt's revolver already alluded to).

Mosny—No. I carried that pistol all through the war with me. I brought it out when this trouble occurred because I expected to be assaulted in the street, and I wanted to be ready.

Cornespondent—What's the general impression here about Colonel Boyd's conduct?

Mosny—Weil, you have seen the correspondence. I wrote the last note, and he has not replied to it. First I accepted what I presumed he meant as a challenge. He backed out of that, and then I challenge important of the could have got in the could have got in the could have got getting a second. Now, the trouble with him was to get a principal. He could have got pienty of gentlement to act as his second. Why, half a dozen of my friends volunteered to wait on him if he couldn't have secured any of his own.

Cornespondent—Then you think Boyd won't fight?

Mosny—Weil, he had a chance, and he didn't accept it. You can draw your own inference. The

night?
Mossy—Well, he had a chance, and he didn't accept it. You can draw your own inference. The truth is, this is the first time one of these carpet-baggers has been brought to time. They are accustomed to ride rough shod over our people, and nobody ca.is them to account.

Correspondent—What do you think of reconstruction?

Mossy—Haven't we done all we were asked to do? I am in favor of doing anything to get back into the Union, so that we may get rid of these carpet-baggers.

baggers. Coarespondest-What do you call a carpet-bag-

Union, so that we may get rid of these carpet-baggers.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you call a carpet-bagger?

MOSHY—These adventurers that come here to prey on us, and roam through the State after offices under Carby. I don't want to be understood as objecting to Northern people coming here to settle. On the contrary, I wish we had more of them; I mean people who come to settle down. I want to seil them iand and marble quarries and treat them weit; but these happes are a scourge to us. They have no interest in the State.

Taking a farewell giance at the formidable weapon which lay upon the table, and which looked as if it might be able to settle the business of hall a dozen sherits, I took leave of Mosby.

Colonel Boyd was out of town when your correspondent visited warrenton, having gone to Washington. Learning that a Herkald correspondent had been despatched to the scene of action, he called at the HERALD bureau here to give his version of the affair. Colonel Boyd halls from Pennsylvania, and served as a volunteer officer during the rebelion. He is a large, athletic man, about forty-five years of age, and looks as if he could whip half adozen men like Mosby in a fisticul engagement. After introducing himself, he said, "I want to teil you exactly how this thing occurred. I suppose you have Mosby's version of it."

CORRESPONDENT—Yes; but I want to hear what you have to say.

Boyd—Well, three days after I qualified as sheriff of Faquier county, Mr. Cannon, one of my bondsmen, petitioned to be released. I ascertained afterwards that he had advised with Mosby, and that Mosby told him it was better for him to be released. Heated on that advice and there's where the trouble began. General Canby was informed of the matter, and he issued an order to the effect that if it should appear that any two persons had conspired to break the bond, Mr. cannon should not be released. Heated on that daylee and there's where the trouble began. General Canby was informed of the matter, and he issued an order to the effect that if it shou

came up and said:—"You ought not to pay that money. There is no longer a sheriff of Fauquier county."

CORRESPONDENT—How did the difficulty originate which led to the correspondence?

BOYD—I was coming from a place called Salem and met Mosby on the road. I said to him "Coionei Mosby, why do you interfere with my business; I never injured you in any way?" Mosby munbled something in reply, when I said, "Colonei Mosby, do you know my opinion of you? You are a d—d highway robuer; and if you go with me to Pennsylvania! will prove it on you by men and women whom you robbed."

Mosby replied, "I'll see you when you get back to

you robbed."
Mosby replied, "I'll see you when you get back to
Warren:on." I said, "You can see me now or at
any time you please." When I got back to Warrenton I received Mosby's first note, and the other correspondence followed.
CORRESPONDENT—Mosby says you have not given
a good bond yet.

Hove the baye given a bond for \$30,000 the amount.

Boyp-I have given a bond for \$30,000, the amount Colonel Boyd's friends say that the men who signed his first bond turned out to be worth nothing, but he was not aware of this fact at the time. With regard to the duel. Colonel Boyd's friends say he never intended to fight one, for the reason that by never intended to fight one, for the reason that by so doing he would have violated his oath of office. The sheriff of Fauquier county, it appears, is required to swear, among other things, that he has never been engaged in duelling, nor will be in any way connected with a duel. Besides, Colonel Royd was probably aware of the fact that if he accepted Colonel Mostly's challenge he would be instantly arrested by General McKibben, who commands the district, and divested of his office. His friends also say no 18 a man of nedaphted converges.

Colonel Mosby's challenge he would be instantly arrested by General McKibben, who commands the district, and divested of his office. His friends also say ne is a man of undoubted courage.

Be that as it may, there is no disguising the fact the community of Warrenton regard Colonel Boyd as a coward. To live in Warrenton or anywhere else in Virginia and refuse to fight when challenged is to be called a coward, no matter what a man's courage may be. General Camby is evidently under the impression that a conspiracy existed to keep Colonel Boyd from acting as sheriff, but Mosby and his friends discialm this. Colonel Boyd's friends say that Mosby induced Cannon to withdraw from Colonel Boyd's bond. The story is that Mosby told Cannon his paper would lose subscribers, and he had better get himself released. It appears, however, that Cannon's chief reason for going on the bond was to get the sheriff's patronage, and when he found there was none he had no reason for remaining as one of the bondsmen.

Colonel Mosby's second was Colonel Thomas Smith, formerly of the Confederate army, and a son of "Extra Billy" Smith. Like Mosby, he, too, has the reputation of being a fighting man. The phrase about this class of men is that "they would as soon right as eat." A shrewd Yankee on hearing this observed that he believed they would go at the eating with a greater good will than at the fighting. Colonel Smith, who was quite lavight in his admiration of Mosby, and was relied to promenade with him. And yet Mosby is not ambitious for fame. He told me he never would have allowed the correspondence between himself and colonel Boyd to have seen the light but for the fact that Boyd boasted around town that Mosby had backed down. He is not anxious for a fight.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT CHARLOTTE, N. Y.

Burning the Village Jail-Two Saltor Prison-

Barning the Vittage Jail—Two Sallor Prisoners Barned to Death.

(From the Rochester (N. Y.) Evening Union and Advertiser, Oct. 13.)

A terrible affair occurred in the village of Charlotte this morning about five o'clock. At that time the village lock-up, a moderate sized wooden building attacked to the plaster warehouse of Eaton & Upton, in the vicinity of the tura-table of the railroad company, was discovered to be on fire. The fames communicated to the warehouse and both structures were consumed.

Last evening two sallors, named Alexander Fisher, of Bath, Me., and Michael McMann, of Elyria, Ohio, employed on the schooner Cascade, Captain Neison, of Green Bay, were arrested for drankenness and disorderly conduct and placed in the lock-up for the night. They were burned to death. After the fire their bodies were found, but they were frightfully disagured and presented but slight appearances of being human beings. Their hmbs and heads were burned from their bodies.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It was set by the prisoners in making an effort to escape. Since the above was written we have conversed with Joshua Easton, of Charlotte, who states that the lock-up was a small brick building formerly used as an engine house. About four o'clock this morning Mr. Morgan, who was passing the place, saw a light therein, but supposed it was occasioned by one of the men lighting a match, and he passed on. About five o'clock a German residing near was aroused by the cries of the prisoners. He attempted to break open the door, and failing to do so, started for nelp, which arrived too late to save the man.

The schooner is engaged in carrying ore to the biast furnace, and the men intended to leave the wase at this port, but were revented from doing so by the captain, who refused to pay them their wases. The warehouse was used for the storage of plaster.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

EN TED STATES DISTRICT COURT. A Corious Bankruptcy Case-Important to As-

In the Matter of Linus Scudder, Bankrupt.—A point of some importance has turned up in connection with this case. Mr. H. P. Herdman, as attor-ney, for the assignee of the bankrupt's estate, has made an affidavit in which he states that since the filing of the specifications he is informed and believes that the bankrupt, or some person acting in his interest, or on his behalf, has procured the assent of some of the creditors of said bankrupt to his dis-charge, or Influenced the action of some or one of them by means of some pecuniary consideration or obligation paid or secured to be paid to such cred-ltor or creditors.

obligation paid or secured to be pair to according the assignee prays that he may be allowed to add a seventh specification, reciting the above statement, so as to enable him to offer proof in support of it. Judge Blatchford has granted an order directing the bankrupt or his attorney to show cause on the 16th inst. why the assignee opposing should not be permitted to add the specification in question. The point at issue promises to be interesting when it comes up for argument and decision, as it is one of the first, if not the very first, of the kind that has engaged the attention of the court.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIDNERS' OFFICE.

A Slightly Mixed Ten Case.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

In the Matter of Abraham and James Valk. this city, petitioned some time since to be adjudicated voluntary bankrupts. While the bankruptcy

cated voluntary bankrupts. While the bankruptcy proceedings were pending Benjamin Von Beiran, a creditor of the Vaiks, commenced a suit against them in a State court to recover damages from them for alleged frauds in converting several thousand dollars in money, which he alleged he had deposited with them, to their own use.

An order of arrest was issued in this suit, and the Vaiks were lodged in the Ludiow street jail, in defaults of \$35,000 bail. Connsel for the Vaiks then obtained from Judge Benedict a writ of habeas corpus to have the Vaiks brought before him, and cause shown for their imprisonment. The Sheriff made a return, reciting the facts above stated as to the cause of the imprisonment, Counsel for the Vaiks traversed the return, denying all the allegations of fraud made by Von Beiran, and the matter was referred to Commissioner Osborn to take testimony in relation thereto. On the coming in of the Commissioner's report Judge Benedict will decide the matter.

A Question in the Lager Beer Interest.

Before Commissioner White, The United States vs. J. F. Sutton and Andrew Fleigler. The Same vs. Michael Kuntz. - The examiation in these cases was continued yesterday before Commissioner White. In the case of J. F. Sutton and Andrew Fletgler, who were charged with having, on the 4th ultimo, failed to destroy stamps on lager beer kegs from which they have drawn lager beer kegs from which they have drawn lager beer kegs from which they have drawn lager beer feligier, the bar tender for Sutton, was allowed to turn State's evidence against Sutton. It was shown that Sutton had secreted to a cigar box a number of perfect stamps that had been removed from lager beer kegs before the kegs were tapped. He was held for trial.

In the case of Michael Kuntz, who was charged with sending a number of kegs of lager beer from his brewery for delivery on the morning of the 4th ultimo, without canceling the stamps on several of them. It was shown satisfactorily that the stamps on all the kegs had been duly canceled, and Kuntz was discharged. Commissioner White. In the case of J. F. Sutton and

Before Commissioner Shields,

The United States vs. Egbert F. Ten Eyek .-Some time since Egbert F. Ten Eyck, an actor. who was playing the part of Sebastian, in the 'Temwho was playing the part of Sebastian, in the "Tempest," at the Grand Opera House, was arrested during the progress of the play on a charge of having been engaged in forging army paymaster's checks. He was committed, after an examination, the details of which were published at the time, to await the action of the Grand Jury, and subsequently gave \$2,000 bail to await such action. The Grand Jury found an indictment against him, and he was again arrested on Wednesday night, after he had finished enacting the rôle of Sebastian in "Tweitth Night," at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday morning, and renewed the bail previously given to appear for trial. Enlistments in the Army—An Important Enlistments in the Army-An Important Habeas Corpus Case.

Before Commissioner Betts. A writ of habeas corpus was issued on: ... the United States District Court, by Judge Biatchford,

A writ of nabeas corpus was issued on? ... the United States District Court, by Judge Biatchford, at the petition of Mary Ferns, to obtain the discharge of private Thomas Ferns from the general service of the United States Army, on the aliegations, first, that he was intoxicated when enlisted; second, that he was a married man; third, that he had been attested before a commissioned officer, which was contrary to law, as a justice of the peace might have been obtained to swear him in. The last aliegation was a traverse to the return.

The writ being served on Brevet Brigadier General Thomas H. Neili, commanding Fort columbus, New York parbor, that officer made return by producing Ferns in court and exhibiting the emistment paper by which he held him and certifying substantially that he had received the pay, clothing, rations, &c., established by law; had voluntarily performed the duties of a soldier and been uninutely and critically inspected two days after his arrival at the depot, according to paragraph 976 of the Army Regulations (which now have the force of scattury law), to ascertain whether he had been enlisted "contrary to law or regulation."

By the emistment paper if appeared that Ferns was by occupation a soldier; that he had deciared he had neither wife nor children, and that he was examined carefully on the day of enlistment (Septem ser 15, 1869) in New York city and found to be perfectly solve.

perfectly sober.

Judge Blatchford directed a reference to Commissioner Betts to take testimony.

A number of witnesses were examined both for the petitioner and the government, subject, however, to the following objections of Lieutenant Asa

B. Gardiner, of the First artillery, counsel for the government:—
First—That the wife, who made the petition, could not claim the soldier's discharge on the ground of his being a married man and his service first due

to her.
Second—That the writ had not been issued at the to her.

Second—That the writ had not been issued at the complaint of the soldier or by counsel on information and belief in his behalf; that no one could prosecute it but himself under the common law proceedings of the court in such cases, unless it could be shown that he was debarred the opportunity of preferring a petition to the court, which was not the case in the present instance, as he had abundant opportunities in court on two different days.

Tatrd—The return, as to receiving pay, &c., and voluntarily performing duties of a soldier not having been traversed or denied, but admitted, and the soldier appearing in court clothed in the full uniform of a soldier in the army, it remains with him to show before the allegations of the petition as to intoxication could be inquired into.

First—That he made profest against his enlistment when inspected at the depot.

Second—That he had not voluntarily performed the duties of a soldier.

Third—That he had not voluntarily accepted pay, clothing, rations, &c.

The testimony has been submitted to the Court on the points raised, and the decision, which will be of considerable interest to the army at large, has been reserved.

SUPREME COURT-CARCUIT. Interesting Question as to Water Fronts.

Bell et al. vs. Waterbury et al. -The plaintiffs are owners of the block between Fompkins and Mangin streets, south of Houston street, which is filled in,

owners of the block between Tompkins and Mangin streets, south of Houston street, which is filled in, except a small triangular gore along the north side of the lot, where the fenders waterway of the Houston street forcy are. The plannings had leased the filled in portion to Roosevelt, Joyce & Co., including the builkhead on the north side of the lot. In April 1864, the plaintiffs wrote to the defendants that they understood that they had bought the ferry privilege for a surther term and they should expect \$3,000 as rent for this gore. The desendants took no notice of the letter, and the plaintiffs siter two years brought suit for \$6,000, rent for two?years, from May 1, 1864, to May 1, 1866. The defendants took various legal grounds against the recovery, and claimed that if these were not good still the rent was too great.

Judge Sutherland overruled the defendants points, though expressing himself somewhat doubtful ou some of them. He held that the plaintiff was entitled to the gore, and that the fact that the low was not filled in and the water cobed and nowed there and was used in common with the East river did not prevent the plaintiffs from claiming for use and occupation; that the lease of the lot to the south of the gore was not a lease of the tot to the south of the gore was not a lease of the tot to the south of the gore was not a lease of the tot to the south of the gore was not a lease of the tot to the coult of the gore was not a lease of the tot to the south of the gore was not a lease of the tot to the south of the gore was not a lease of the tot one to the to include the gore, and that whether the relation of landlord and tenant existed or not it was not necessary to determine, as plannings might recover for the use and occupation. As to the amount of compensation that was to be determined from the value of the water lot no, entizen had a right, without authority, to establish a ferry; therefore the value of the ferry privilege or the earnings of the ferry company must not be taken into account. Judge Sutherland overruled the defendants points, though expressing nimself somewhat doubting on some of them. He held that the plaintiff was entitled to the gore, and that the fact that the lot was not filled in and the water obbed and nowed there and was used in common with the East river did not prevent the plaintiffs from claiming for use and occupation; that the lease of the water to the south of the gore was not a lease of the water front so as to include the gore, and that whether the relation of landlord and tenant existed or not it was not landlord and tenant existed or not it was not landlord and tenant existed or not it was not an ecessary to determine, as plaintiffs might recover for the use and occupation. As to the amount of compensation that was to be determined from the value of the water lot no, critizen had a right, without authority, to establish a ferry; therefore the value of the bright of the ferry company must not be taken into account. The fact that the lot was not filled in did not deprive them of the right to compensation. They might have filled it in or used it for dockage purposes, and this possible use gave it a value on which to base a vertice. The letter of the plaintiffs sent to the defendants to deny that the value was \$3,000 per year; but a reasonable compensation for the use and occupation must be fixed by the jury from the evidence.

The jury returned a verdict of \$2,000 per year and interest, in all \$5,100.

Suppellor Court—Series at the Bank of Georgia.

Before Judges Monell and Fithian.

Loury vs. Imman,—This action was brought by a long of calendar at ten A. M.—Nos. 3719, 3904, 3903,

holder of noise of the Bank or Georgia on ficter of that bank. The defendant demurred and Judge McCunn sustained the demurrer, and plaintiff appealed. The claim against the plaintiff arises accumn sustained the centurier, and plantitic arises from the charter, which makes the property of the stockholders liable for the debts of the bank and authorizes under certain restrictions the sheriff to levy an execution under a judgment against the bank—can be levied directly on the property of stockholders, at least to the extent of their stock. The defendant claimed that this liability by statute was simply a liability in rem on his property situated in Georgia, and in no way attached to his person, and, therefore, could not follow him or his property in other States. Even if it did it was a statute in derogation of the common law of corporations and in the nature of a forfeiture, and could, therefore, only be enforced where the statute was in force, Georgia. The plantiff contended that, under the law of this State, corporators were partners with certain statutory rights in derogation of the common law, and therefore clearly liable generally, unless excepted by the act of incorporation; that these exceptions were to be construed strictly; that the Georgia statute should be interpreted by these rules in this State, and that under such interpretation there was no exception to defendant's general liability, and that in fact, under a liberal construction, the stockholders were made personally liable, with certain further provisions furnishing a prompt remedy against them. Decision reserved.

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

The Fisk Attachments.

Before Judge Daiy. On affidavits that Mr. James Fisk, Jr., was now resident of New York Judge Daly has granted an order to show cause why the attachments issued against him and levied on the Opera House should not be vacated.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Postponement of a Trial for Alleged Rob bery-A Charge of Graud Larceny Against

a Domestic. Before Judge Bedford. City Judge Bedford presided yesterday in the una-coldable absence of the Recorder. Assistant District Attorney Hutchings appeared for the prosecution. There were a number of cases on the calendar, but in consequence of the absence of important wit-nesses they were postponed till a later period of the

in consequence of the absence of important witnesses they were postponed till a later period of the term.

The trial of Frank Adams, jointly indicted with others, charged with robbery in the first degree, was moved on by Mr. Hutchings. Mr. Hunnmell moved or a postponement until the return of his associate, Mr. Howe, who was perfectly conversant with the facts. If he was pressed to trial, he, as counsel for the prisoner, would be compelled to avail numself of every legal right. A jury was empanneled; but a sufficient number of jurors were challenged peremptorily, so as to secure a postponement of the case till the return of the senior counsel.

Mr. Hutchings said that the case was positively set down for trial on Thursday.

Judge Bedford said that he did not think that Mr. Howe, whom he always respected, would assume the responsibility which his associate du, for it was an imposition on the court to prevent the trial proceeding. A counsel practising in this court did the same thing when this case was on this week, when Recorder Hackett administered a reprimend. His Honor remarked that it was the right of counsel to use every legitimate weapon of defence, but it was expressly stipulated that this case should be tried on Thursday.

Mr. Hummell replied by saying that he waived all

expressly supurated that this case should be tried on Thursday.

Mr. Hummell replied by saying that he waived all responsibility in the case because, he was acting under special instruction of the senior counsel.

The trial was postponed and the prisoner remanded.

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Bridget Garry, a domestic, was placed on trial, charged with grand larceny. The complainant was Mrs. Oriena G. Sterns, residing at No. 323 Fourth avenue, who swore that she missed a number of articles of ladies' wearing apparet, valued at \$220, on the 14th of August; that the accused was in her em; loy as a servant for a few days, and that after she left a detective found her in the employ of a Fifth avenue family. The accused brought him and the complainant to the house where she kept her trunk, and Mrs. Sterns claimed some of the articles found. The girl went on the stand and testified that Mrs. Sterns gave her a walking suit upon her return from Saratoga, and asserted that some of the articles identified by the complainant belonged to the witness. There was a condict of testimony, and after cell-beraling four hours the jury stated that it was impossible for them to agree upon a verdict. Judge Bedford discharged them from the further consideration of the case.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Frank Adsms, robbery; Same vs. Henry Potter, do.; Same vs. Stephen Fitzsimmons and John Haggerty, do.; Same vs. Charles Gordon, James Bell and William T. Jennings, burglary; Same vs. Charles Watterhous, do.; Same vs. Charles Watterhous, do.; Same vs. Joseph Graham and William Russell, do.; Same vs. Charles Watterhous, do.; Same vs. John H. Trapp and August Suppe (two cases, obtaining goods by Jaise prefences; eame vs. August Schneider, forgery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The Heroine of a Romance-A Curious Case Before Judges Dowling and Kelly, Yesterday there appeared before Judges Dowling and Kelly, at the Court of Special Sessions, a young auburn-haired plady, Kate Hale by name. She was quietly dressed in mourning and presented a firm but steady and pacific demeanor. She gave her evidence in a manner that made a strong-minded

pistol, which was a rather heavy, unwieldy six-

pistol, which was a latter hear, directly substocter.

Judge—How came you with this revolver in your room, Miss ifaic?

Complainant—It is a present from my brother; and taking the revolver in her hand she pointed out to the Judge a mark upon it by which it was identi-

for the Judge a limit a upon the distance of the Judge—Have you ever fired it?

Complainant—Yes, once; it was loaded when it was given to me, and I discharged it. It was only loaded with powder when the prisoner took it away. Judge—How came he to come to your rooms? Complainant—I have been acquainted with him about three and a half years. He follows me about and wishes me to live with him, which I will put do.

Complainant—I have been acquainted with him about three and a naif years. He follows me about and wishes me to live with him, which I will not do.

Judge—W II, what have you to say to this?

Jaques—I should like to ask her if she has ever been in the State prison?

Judge—She is not obliged to answer that.

Jaques—I should like to ask her if she has ever lived with me as my wife?

Judge—That she is not obliged to answer. You can ask her anything relating to this charge.

Jaques—I want to know whether she did not make me a present of this pistol?

Complainant (indignantly and with a quivering lip, turning to the prisoner)—I make you a present? I will answer any questions you put to me, Judge.

Judge—Well, he asks you whether you were ever in the State Prison?

Complainant—I was, and received a free, full and unconditional pardon.

Judge—He asks you further whether you have not lived with him as his wife?

Complainant—I have, from June to September, about three years ago.

Judge—And you didn't give him the pistol?

Complainant—One; it was a present from my brother, and I value it on that account.

The complainant told the Judge that she had been sentenced to the State Prison for receiving goods that had been stolen by her husband. Shortly after her sentence she received a pardon, a certificate of which was then in New York. Her nusband served his full sentence, and on his discharge came to her again, but she declined to live with him. He was now in Philadelphia. In coming out of the State Prison she made the acquantance of the prisoner, who had been her tormentor-ever since.

Judge—Jacques, I shall suspend sentence in this case, and if the complainant has any cause to complain against you again, or you annoy her by following her, I shall send you to prison for the full period.

GIVIL COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Build-

thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building, corner of Ann street:—

1808, 1869, 1869, 1868, 1869, 3 A. M. 59 48 3 P. M. 60 63
6 A. M. 59 44 6 P. M. 60 62
9 A. M. 59 51 9 P. M. 61 60
12 M. 61 59 12 P. M. 58 60
Average temperature yesterday. 55%
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 59%
COLLISION OF VEHICLES.—At the corner of Houston

and Mulberry streets yesterday a milk wagon, driven by Valentine Marcks, of No. 182 Variek street and a wagon driven by Thomas McPelham, of No. 257 West Seventeenth street, came in contact. McPelham was thrown out and slightly injured, and SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE.-A fire was dis-

covered yesterday morning in the rear basement of No. 369 Pearl street, occupied as a lager beer saloon by Daniel Staidher. The fire cauent in some straw bedding, near which a kerosene can was found. The damage was trifling—covered by policies in the Pacific and St. Nicholas Insurance companies of \$1,000 each. THE MORGUE.-Warden Brennan reports that the body of an unknown man was brought to the Morgue yesterday from the foot of Whitehall street.

Deceased was about forty years of age, five feet seven inches high, had brown hair and was attired in a black frock coat, gray vest, black pants, white muslin shirt, pland woolen undershirt and blue woollen socks. Body too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue. PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT ON BROADWAY .- At an early hour yesterday morning a back driver named James Baggot, of 205 Columbia atreet,

Brooklyn, while driving down Broadway, near the City Hall Park, met with an accident that may result in death. The pole of his carriage broke short of, and the horses starting dragged him from his seat. He fell heavily upon the pavement, receiving severe bruses and scrious internal injuries. AFTER THE HORNET .- District Attorney Pierre pont on Wednesday received a telegram from Attor-

ney General Hoar, requesting that Assistant District Attorney B. K. Phelps go to Wilmington, N. C., Attorney B. K. Phelps go to Wilmington, N. C., irom this city, and take charge of the case for the government against the Hornet, in the United States District Court of North Carolina. Mr. Phelps has been selected, owing to his experience in similar cases. It became necessary to find some competent person out of the district to take charge of the case, owing to the absence of the District Attorney for the district of North Carolina, who is visiting somewhere in the interior of North Carolina, outside of the range of telegraph lines, newspapers and railroads, and, probably, has not beard of the case, and, his exact whereabouts being unknown, no communication could be sent him.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Board pro-

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. -This Board pro ceeded vesterday on their annual visit of inspection to Ward's Island, and after reviewing the workings of to Ward's Island, and after reviewing the workings of the department they organized for the transaction of business, as at the stated semi-monthy meetings. The reports from the wardens and superintendents showed the institutions and departments to be in a flourishing condition. A large amount of routine business was transacted, after which the following semi-monthly statement was presented:—Number of emigrants arrived to October 6, 1809, 211,223; number of emigrants arrived since October 13, 1869, 6,387; making total arrivals to date, 216,510; to same date in 1868, 179,165. Balance in bank, January 1, 1859, 8,041; aggregate receipts to October 13, 1869, \$707,551; total assets, \$715,592; disbursements, as per previous accounts, to October 6, 1869, \$417,372; balance to credit of the Commissioners, \$296,220.

Fires During Septembers.—The report of Fire

FIRES DURING SEPTEMBER.-The report of Fire Marshal Bracket for the month of September was presented to the Metropolitan Board of Police yester-day. From this report it appears that during the day. From this report it appears that during the month there were thirty-four fires in this city, involving a total loss of \$382,050, which was covered by an insurance of \$716,800. Of the thirty-four fires ten were caused by carelessness of occupants and employés, three by spontaneous combustion, two by children playing with matches, one incendiary, seven of unknown origin and the remainder from a variety of accidental causes. In Brooklya there were but sixteen fires during the month, involving a loss of \$50,950, covered by an insurance of \$39,150. Of these fires two were caused by careless use of matches, one by the explosion of an oil still, five were of unknown origin, four were the work of incendiaries, and the remainder resulting from a variety of causes. There were three arrests for arson. One of the persons arrested was discharged, and two were convicted and sentenced to State Prison for seven years.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LOVE AND LARCENY .- William Murphy took a fancy to a pair of fashionable lady's boots or gasters, which were displayed in the store of Mr. gatters, which were displayed in the slove of Mr.

Ernest Fisk, 62 Catharine street; and having a lady
friend to whom these articles would be useful and
greatly approved, he appropriated them, without
teatering the \$3.50 in currency, at which they were
valued. This lovelorn defence did not prevent
Judge Dowling from committing Murphy to the
Tombs to answer.

NOT A BAD DEFENCE .- Philip Travers, of 404 West dence in a manner that made a strong-minded woman, for once in a way, look womanly. Six centred thomas Jacques, a disreputable looking young man, with stealing a revolver from her room at 227 West Thirty-sixth street. She said that a few days ago the prisoner called at the house at which she boards and maile his way to her room; she wished him to go away, but he did not leave, and she went down stairs to get assistance to have him ejected; he passed her in the lobby, and he told her she had better go and lock her room up; she went back and missed a revolver from the table; she went out and gave an larm, and prisoner was apprehended by officer Kelly with the revolver upon him.

Kelly was called to the stand and produced the pistol, which was a rather heavy, unwieldy six-pistol, which was a rather heavy, unwieldy six-pistol. Sixteenth street, was charged with stealing a bale

Miller, went into the store of Messrs, Glies Waish & Wright, No. 13 Maiden lane, yesterday afternoon, and purchased a gold chain. His movements aroused suspicion and officer Curtis, of the Broadway squad, made his appearance, upon which the prisoner dropped two gold chains of the value of \$125 on the floor near the safe. Hie was taken before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, who committed him for examination.

THE FARO BANK BURGLARY .- William C. Bunden, the diamond broker charged with committing a burgiary on the premises of John Nyles, No. 720 oadway, on the night of September 26, and Broadway, on the night of September 26, and stealing a quantity of fare checks valued at \$250, an account of which appeared in the Herald of yesterday, was again arraigned before Justice bodge at Jefferson Market by detective Rellly, and pleaded not guilty to the charge, stating it was perfectly frivolous, which the complainant knows, and made for the purpose of exterting money from him, which he will be able to prove upon the examination. He also states he bought the property in the legitimate and regular course of business. He gave bonds in the sum of \$1,000 for examination.

A HASTY MARRIAGE AND A LEISURELY REPENT-ANCE.-Jean Georges, a young French woman, who spoke English with only a slight foreign accent, and who lives at No. 143 Thompson street, room No. 17, asked Judge Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, to protect her against the violence of the defendant, her nusband, who is a polisher, and whose name is Cyrus Jean Jacques. Her matrimonial experience was of short duration, but pointed a moral to those who marry in haste. She had been married two months, and had only known the defendant a week before they were matried. Last Saturday he came to her room and violently fil treated her, marks of which she bore upon her arms, she had been in the ceuntry about two years, and about the time she made the prisoner's acquaintance she had no home and employment had fallen off. Since then she has been able to maintain herself yery comfortably, and would be able to do so if her husband were locked up. A witness was called who stated that the complainant was an industrious, virtuous woman, and that her husband was a worthless, drunken fellow. Defendant, who cried like a child, was sent to the Workhouse for two months. protect her against the violence of the defendant,

OUR MILITARY VISITOIS.

The Providence Infantry Visit the Public Institutions-Their Departure for Rhade

Island.
The Providence Light Infantry, under the ascort of B, D and G companies of the Twenty-second regi-ment, paid a visit to the public institutions, by invitation of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who placed a steamer at their disposal for the occasion. The bands of the hosts and guests were of the party, and during the trip up and down the river did their melo-bous best to enliven the spirits of the excursionists. A collation was done all bonor to before the return to the city, at which everybody who wanted to made a speech and to which everybody who had no objection listened with champagne, patience and good humor. Accompanied by the same companies who had escorted them up the river the Providentials proceeded to the Stonington line of steamers' what in the eventing and embarked for home, amid the cheers of the Twenty-second boys, who lined the pier. tation of the Commissioners of Charities and Cor

THE SOLDIERS' STATUE FOR THE PARK.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1869. The colossal bronze statue of a private of the Seventh New York regiment, to be erected in the New York Park, is now ready for shipment. It has been placed on a pedestal in front of the bronzo foundry on Rolge avenue and commands universal admiration, though not displayed at a proper clevation. It will be a prominent feature in the Park and reflect great credit both upon the founders and the designer, A. Q. A. Ward.